



QUARTERLY REPORT

Project Name: Emergency WASH and Livelihoods Response Project

Country: South Sudan

Agreement Number: AID-OFDA-G-14-00056

Reporting Period: January – March 2015

Contact Person: HQ: [REDACTED]

Field: [REDACTED]

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OVERVIEW

This quarter marked the last quarter for the OFDA project. The start of the quarter marked the beginning of the dry season, which made it easier for staff to access the beneficiary areas. The activities remaining for the period were the vaccination of cattle and distribution of hoes and cereal kits in food security and livelihoods; hygiene promotion and the distribution of non-food items in water sanitation and hygiene. CARE has **assisted 107,844 people, including 47,076 IDPs** through its interventions¹.

During the quarter the food security and livelihood sector reached 3,912 new beneficiaries with fisheries training. Cumulatively, a total of 107,844 people including 47,076 IDPs were assisted through AG/FS interventions throughout the project period.

In Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, the total number of new households reached in the reporting period was 4,615, including 3,833 IDPs. Cumulatively, the sector reached 42,136 people inclusive of 21,743 IDPs population.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project:

During the quarter the monitoring and evaluation team completed the monitoring activities of the projects outputs. All the distribution files have been scanned to soft copies and the original files were sent to Juba for proper storage.

Other M&E activities during the quarter included:-

¹ The total reached is calculated as the beneficiaries for fishing, livestock and agriculture FSL interventions as the WASH beneficiaries were excluded to avoid double counting as they targeted the same vulnerable people

I. End KAP Survey

CARE Jonglei team conducted an End KAP survey in February 2015 in the Counties of Uror and Twic East of Jonglei state. The purpose of the survey was to determine the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the beneficiaries in regards to water, sanitation and hygiene at the end of the project through questionnaires and focus groups. The results are disaggregated by Mid KAP and End KAP survey findings. The Mid KAP survey was conducted in September 2014.

The gender of the household head from those surveyed was primarily male in the End KAP in comparison to the Mid KAP which was fairly balanced. The gender of the respondent was mostly female in both surveys. In the End KAP 88.9% females were interviewed in Twic East while in Uror 59.2% were females.

There was a 10% improvement in the disposal of children stool from the Mid KAP (29.1% to 39.3%). Both in the Mid KAP and End KAP, over 97% respondents reported washing their hands. 62% of the respondents at the endline reported using water and soap to wash their hands. The average quantity of water used per day stayed the same in both timelines. Respondents normally use over 50 liters per day, with over 95% in both surveys responded to cleaning their containers with 56% responding to cleaning them daily. Handpumps are the main water sources for the community especially in Twic East (100%) compared to Uror (65%).

From the FGDs, communities revealed being mostly concerned about water i.e. borehole repair and maintenance and the lack of latrines. 90% of the FGD members were aware of the Community Water Committees in their village and their functions and rated their performance as good. The Community Water Committee members reported their main challenge being the collection of borehole repair money from the community members. 85% of the FGD participants had had a house visit from CARE hygiene promoters and learned about food hygiene, environmental hygiene and proper water sanitation.

II. OFDA End of Project Learning

CARE implemented an OFDA funded grant in WASH and Food security and livelihoods in response to the crises in South Sudan which erupted in December 2013. The project ran from April 2014 and ended on 10 April 2015. The goal was to meet the lifesaving needs of the most vulnerable populations, especially women and girls, affected by the conflict. The objective was to improve agricultural production, food security, water and hygiene conditions for vulnerable households in two sectors: Agriculture and Food Security and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

CARE organized a series of End of Project Learning workshops to announce the upcoming close of the project. The objective of the workshop was to get feedback from the community,

government administration and INGOs on how the project was run; what can be done to improve CARE's services in the future; and to know priority concerns for the community. A total of 62, 46, and 18 stakeholders were in attendance in Uror, Twic East and Juba including Payam administrators, community members, Rehabilitation Reintegration Commission (RRC) staff, INGOs staff including OFDA representatives and CARE staff.

Key learning points from the workshop include the following:

- The stakeholders appreciated having a formal close of the project
- The FAO delivery of seeds for the project had been hampered by major logistical constraints, the resulting delay caused distribution to be done off season which adversely affected the expected crop yield for the year
- Better coordination with core pipeline for the preposition of distribution materials (e.g. point-of-use chlorination) during dry season is crucial for timely distribution even in the wet season
- Better coordination with the County Animal Health Department is needed to allow adequate time for planning for required resources
- Extra training of CAHWs on proper handling of equipment like syringes and needles is needed.
- The overall feedback for CARE (and other INGOs present) was that the quantity of the WASH and FSL items and other distributed aid items do not reach all the vulnerable people and should be increased

SECTOR 1: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Objective: Support agricultural production rearing in severely and livestock food insecure communities.

Subsector 1: Improving Agricultural Production/Food security

Distribution of hoes

5,000 agriculture hoes were distributed during the quarter to the targeted households who received cereal and vegetable kits. The initial plan was to distribute hoes together with cereal and vegetable kits, but due to poor road conditions and the unavailability any reliable mode of transport during the wet season, necessitated the push of the distribution towards dry season. The

community borrowed tools from their neighbors and improvised with tools that were available in the community. Agriculture Extension Officers from respective payams were involved in the distribution.

Distribution of cereal crop kits in Uror

It was planned to distribute the remaining 485 Cereal kits (remaining valued under \$5,000) in Uror warehouse during the fourth quarter to be used for next planting season which will commence end of April. The project staff were informed by the local authorities to postpone the distribution towards the planting season. This will make sure the proper use of planting materials. The distribution will be done together with the seed distribution of recently launched South Sudan Joint Response project in Yuai, funded by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dutch government.

Subsector 2: Fisheries

Training of beneficiaries who received fishing kits

The training program on fishing and preservation methods was conducted in 4 Payams during the reporting period. 5,660 beneficiaries including 2,877 women and 2,783 male participated in the training program out of these 3912 were new beneficiaries. With this, a total of 9,933 beneficiaries including 4,935 women and 4,998 males who received fishing kits were trained by the end of the project. It was expected to train a total of 10,000 individuals (two members from each household who received fishing kits) from the fishing training. In some cases only one member from a household was able to participate thus reducing the total number reached.

Some beneficiaries who received fishing kits voluntarily formed fishing groups in some payams and were involved in fishing activities as groups. This initiative helped them to share their resources and also transport preserved fish to the markets far away from the payams.

Subsector 3: Livestock

No livestock related activities carried out during the reporting period. Livestock interventions under OFDA have been completed.

CHALLENGES FACED

Perception of Insecurity

Perception of insecurity among beneficiaries has caused CARE to change operation plans of the project. People in remote payams believed rumors of possible security threats and moved to different locations within the payam. This caused the project to change some fishing training programs during the quarter.

Scarcity of water sources

Scarcity of water during dry season affected vegetable farms of people in some payams. Bore holes were used to irrigate in some payams which was not accepted by the water user committees. Bore holes are used only to fetch drinking water. The drying of vegetable plants was observed in some payams. Availability of water for agriculture purpose remain as a challenge during dry season.

Distributions of materials by other organizations

Most of the relief agencies started distribution and registration of beneficiaries during dry season which affected the planned training programs i.e fishing training in the field. Receiving of non-food items and food items was a priority to the beneficiaries over training programs. The project team therefore had to reschedule few fishing training programs due to overlaps with distributions of relief items of other humanitarian organizations.

SECTOR 2 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Objective: Improve access to WASH services through water supply and hygiene promotion for host communities and IDPs, particularly women, girls and boys

In the report of Q3, the following activities were scheduled to be accomplished in the last 4th quarter of the project. The performances attained are discussed below under subsector heading 2.1 and 2.2.

- Continue with House-to-house visits hygiene promotion
- Distribution of H/kits & jerricans to remaining 2,948 households
- Repair remaining 5 handpump units to benefit 358 households
- Training for 4 Community WASH Committees of 5 members each
- Train 50 pump mechanics

Subsector 2.1: Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene Promotion : Hygiene promotion was conducted at distribution sites for beneficiaries that were yet to received hygiene kits. The beneficiaries reached were (i) Twic East, 531 households(HH) (ii) Uror 860HH and (iii) 2609HH Ayueldit in Duk county. Hygiene sensitizations were on topics covering hand washing, food, water & body hygiene and safe excreta disposal. House-to-house promotion was also conducted but for beneficiaries already reached in Q3. Cumulatively, the sector reached 42,136 people included of 21,743 IDPs.

Comparison of key results from mid-term and endline knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) surveys shows significant improvements on matters hygiene where change was observed in (i) Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands – 60.5 points, (ii) Treatment of drinking water – 20.6 points. Uror respondents improving on boiling drinking water – 55.1 points. The full end KAP report is attached in 2.

Distribution of Hygiene Kits: The logistical challenge for transporting 7,000 jerricans from Juba to project sites was partially overcome in the second week of January with all the jerricans being transported to Panyagor instead as the route to Uror remained militarized and inaccessible. For Uror, the project airlifted and distributed 757 collapsible jerricans to IDPs in Yuai.

A distribution for the jerricans for Kongor, Nyuak and Pakeer Payams beneficiaries was conducted in early March. The beneficiaries in Ajuang Payam, Twic East, whose hygiene kits distribution had been delayed because of population displacement, was done in January for 531 households.

The jerricans meant for Uror and the balance of hygiene kits from Twic East were distributed to needy hosts and IDPs households from Uror in Ayueldit, Duk County.

The sector received 1,500 additional hygiene kits from UNICEF in the month of January comprising of buckets, jugs, soaps, PUR and sanitary towels. 600 UNICEF kits were distributed to IDPs in Poktap/Duk and the remaining 900 kits to beneficiaries in Ayueldit/ Duk County. The table below provides summaries of all distribution made to beneficiaries' households by the sector at the end of Q4.

Table 2.1 Q4 Distributions

Location	IDPs Households (HH)	Host+ Returnees HH	Total HH Reached
Twic East	488	658	1,146
Uror	757	103	860
Duk	2,588	21	2,609
Total	3,833	782	4,615

Table 2.2 Cumulative Distribution

Location	IDPs Households (HH)	Host+ Returnees HH	Total HH Reached
Twic East	1,506	1,279	2,785
Uror County	2,443	830	3,273
Duk County	2,588	21	2,609
Total	6,537	2,130	8,667

Subsector 2.2: Water Supply and Infrastructure

Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps: In the last quarter, 6 hand pumps were rehabilitated and are now supplying clean water to 8,836 individuals (4,276 women; 4,560 men) in Twic East. The cumulative number of handpumps repaired by end of Q4 is 20 and exceeded the initial target by two sites that were repaired during the refresher training for hand pump mechanics.

3 sites that were among those to be rehabilitated in Q4, i.e. Garlei, Biorajok and Nhomlau-1, could not be accomplished because their pump cylinders could not be removed from the borehole due to casing misalignment and water being slightly salty for Nhomlau-1. OXFAM-Intermon will drill and equip a replacement borehole for Biorajok. Garlei will need a similar intervention in the future. However, beneficiaries at Nhomlau-1 village are using a neighboring handpump in Nyanchiek village that was rehabilitated by the project.

In addition to the repairs, the boreholes were disinfected through shock chlorination to eliminate chances of coliform bacteria contamination after repair work. The total population collecting water from the rehabilitated 20 hand pumps is 14,143 (6903 women & girls, 7240 men & boys)². The figure is above the target of 9,000 individuals at the onset of the project.

While the South Sudan crisis remains unresolved, IDPs and returnees will continue to concentrate at locations where they can access clean water. The problem will remain for 12 sites that have been rehabilitate serving more than the SS Government standard of 500 people per hand pump. The hundpumps will be subjected to high usage, increasing the chances of frequent breakdowns. However, with the assistance, the training provided to WASH committees and the pump mechanics will contribute to the long term benefits and ensure the facilities continue to provide service over their life time.

Refresher Training for CWC: The training for the CWC was completed with 15 committees being taken through refresher workshop on topics included roles and responsibilities of CWC, (ii) water borne diseases, (iii) Sexual and Gender based violence in WASH and its consequences, and how to resolve conflicts, (iv) community ownership and sustainability of water points. The number trained is 11 more than target set for Q4 being (i) 4 committees from erroneously left out in Q4 target, (ii) 2 committees from hand pumps repaired during the training of the pump mechanics, and (iii) 4 committees in Ajuong and Pakeer that requested to be incorporated in the training due to other member of committees being displaced. Refresher training was also conducted for the committee of Kongor Primary School handpump whose assessment for repair and eventual rehabilitation was conducted in January through request from the authorities.

At the conclusion of the project, a total of 128 (79 women, 49 men) Community WASH Committee (CWC) members from 27 hand pump sites were benefited from refresher training.

Refresher Training of Pump Mechanics: The training benefited 48 participants selected from the 5 Payams of Twic East. The participants went through presentations covering (i) water safety & protection of source, (ii) Roles of mechanics, relationship with CWC, (iii) Major components of India Mark II (iv)

² Annex 4, Hand pump locations

Common Hand Pump problems & Maintenance (iv) Hand Pump Maintenance tools and (vi) Well disinfection. The presentations were followed by a field practical session in which the trainees participated in the rehabilitation of two handpumps.

Kongor and Pakeer payam had 9 attendees each while the Payams of Lith, Nyuak and Ajuong had 10 attendees each bringing the total number trained to 48.

A common challenged mention by all the trainees was lack of tools at payam level. Tools donated in previous interventions have been lost/misplaced through the changes in the administration, and population displacement and migration problems. Those trained will get support from the county water department, which is equipped with all the tools.

CHALLENGES FACED

High cost of goods & services: Inflationary effects transcended the sector activities in purchasing of goods and services. High prices/rates were recorded in cement, transportation of goods, e.g. jerricans, and casual labor.

Displacement of established community & government structures (CWC, RRC etc): As the standoff continues, the leadership structures within the project sites are unsettled. Examples are in Duk where the SRRC and a payam administrator have been changed. Similarly, IDPs and hosts movements affects the products of the project in trained resources e.g. displacement of CWC membership and Pump mechanics.

Accessibility: Continued hostilities and militarization of the route to Uror blocked the transportation of 3500 jerricans. Expected results were hampered by inaccessibility of routes necessitating that part of the hygiene kits be diverted to Ayueldit, Duk County instead of Uror county. Duk was not spared either and the distribution there was disrupted by shelling in Ayod forcing staff to relocate to Panyagor.



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MONITORING TRACKING TABLE

Table 1: Monitoring Tracking Table

Indicator	Target		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Cumulative		Percent Target Met	Comments
	Goal: <i>Improve agricultural production, food security, water and hygiene conditions for vulnerable households in South Sudan</i>													
	Sector 1: Agriculture and food security													
	Sub-sector 1.1: Fisheries													
	Female	Male	Femal e	Male	Female	Male	Femal e	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Number of people trained in fisheries, by sex	7,000	3,000			530	934	1,650	1,159	2,755	2,905	4,935	4,998	99.33%	
Number of people benefiting from fisheries activities by sex	15,000	15,000	0	0	15,000	15,000					15,000	15,000	100%	
	Sub-Sector 1.2: Livestock													
	Female	Male	Femal e	Male	Female	Male	Femal e	Male			Female	Male		In Q2, 22,500 animals were vaccinated in Twic East. In Q3,



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Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities	45,000		0		22,500		22,500				45,000		100%	In total, 25,462 animals were vaccinated from Twic East and 19,538 from Urur
Number of people benefiting from livestock activities by sex	9,034	9,034	0	0	3,375	3,375	4,419	4,419	0	0	7,794	7,794	86 %	
Number of veterinary interventions (e.g. treatments, vaccinations, etc.)	45,000		0		22,500		22,500				45,000		100%	
Number of animals treated	0		0		4,113		15,607				19,720			
	Sub-Sector 1.3: Improving agricultural production/food security													
	Female	Male	Femal e	Male	Female	Male	Femal e	Male			Female	Male		
Projected increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary households	6 months		0		2-3 months		N/A							Will be reported in Final Report after endline evaluation.



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Number of people benefiting from seed system/agricultural input activities, by sex	30,000	30,000	1,284	972			7,455	7,455	0	0	31,284	30,972	Over 100%	
					22,545	22,545								
Indicator	Target		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Cumulative		Percent Target Met	Comments
	Subsector: Hygiene Promotion													
	Female	Male	Femal e	Male	Female	Male	Femal e	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double counting)	21,000	21,000	7,630	5,946	5,383	5,382	17,316	1,421	10,200	10,200	40,529	22,949	100%	These are people reached during distributions in Uror and T/East, households receiving point-of-use chlorination together with water hygiene and hand washing messages.



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# of people interviewed during household visits	3,000 (2 per household)	3,000 (2 per household)	0	0	531	441	1,366	1,365	311	39	2,208	1,845	67.5%	End KAP survey, Twic East. Endline HH visits pending and will be reported in Final report
# of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands	80% (2,400 women)	80% (2,400 men)	0	0	140 (out of 759 female)	127 (out of 290 male)	1,862	1,862	284	32	2286	2021	89.7%	Although we reached 89.7% of our target number of people, the percentage of men and women who knew the critical times to wash hands was over our target percent of 80% (84% for men and 95% for women)
# of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers	1,200 (out of 1,500 visited)		0		995 out of 1,060 respondents		2,154 out of 2,413 respondents		323 out of 350 respondents		3,472 (out of 3,823)		90.8%	End KAP survey, Twic East. 92.3% of sampled HH store water in safe & clean containers.
Number of households visited (in regards to safe water handling)	1,500		0		1060		2,413		350				Over 100%	



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# of village water user committees created/trained	18 committees		18				18 (same committees as previous quarters)		9		27		100%	
# of men and women trained to be on water user committees	54 women	36 men	12	7	11	4	12	8	44	30	79	49	Over 100%	More than initial 18 sites trained
# of village water user committees active at least 3 months after training	18 committees		NA		NA		9		12		12		66.7%	The other 6 committees have not yet been active for 3 months and will be followed up after project ends.
	Sub-sector 2.1:Water supply infrastructure													
Number of people benefiting from the water supply infrastructure program	9,000		2,363		5,307		0		8,836		14,143		100%	
# of households visited (in regards to water usage)	1,500		0		1,060				350		1,410		95%	End KAP survey in Twic East. Average l/p/d of 350 sampled HH interviewed.
# of water points developed, repaired, or rehabilitated	18		3		11		0		6		20		Over 100%	



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# of people targeted by water supply infrastructure	4,500	4,500	1,045	1,318	2,627	2,680	0	4276	4560	6,903	7,240	100%	The figure is the total population from all rehabilitated handpump sites
Average liters/person/day collected from all sources for drinking, cooking and hygiene	20 l/p/d (1,500 target households)		0		13.33 l/p/d		14.1 l/p/d	16.7 l/p/d		16.7 l/p/d		82.5%	End KAP survey. Average l/p/d of 350 sampled HH interviewed. The percentage is the final l/p/d against target
# test results with 0 fecal coliforms per 100 mL sample	205		0				N/A	N/A		N/A		0	All rehabilitated handpumps disinfected by shock chlorination eliminating need for coliform testing
# fecal coliform bacteriological tests conducted	216		0				N/A	N/A		N/A		0	All rehabilitated handpumps disinfected by shock chlorination eliminating need for coliform testing
# tests with	205		0				169	0		169		52.1%	325 household



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FRC>0.2 mg/L								samples tested. 52.1% of 325 HH had FRC > 0.2mg/l. Household aquatabs distribution withdrawn after handpump chlorination
# of FRC tests conducted	216	0		325	0	325	100	
# households collecting all water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources	1,200 (out of 1,500 households visited)	393	885	1,278	1079	2357	100	2357 HH collecting water from the 20 sites rehabilitated.
# of households visited (in regards to use of improved water sources)	1,500	0	885	1,278	1278	2357	100	



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PICTURES

Annex 1: Activities photographs (attached separate)

ANNEX

Annex 2: OFDA End of Project Learning Report

Annex 3: End KAP Report

Annex 4: Handpump locations